THE

PATRIOT,

OR,

SCOURGE OF ARISTOCRACY.

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To the People called QUAKERS,

Residing in the State of New Jersey,—worthy of the perusal, however, of every class of Citizens in the United States.

(Concluded.)

THE foregoing points of comparison or contrast, are but a few of the most prominent. The same disagreement may be traced thro' almost all the official acts and sentiments of the two Presidents. In fact, not a trait of that peaceful, economical, prudent, and liberal policy which distinguished the administration of WASHINGTON, is discoverable in that of ADAMS; which is remarkable only for profligacy, turbulence, corruption, and oppression.

Let not henceforth the ashes of WASHINGTON be disturbed, to cover the living guilt of ADAMS. Let not his respected memory be loaded with a share of the reproach, which has justly fallen on the character of his successor. The principles of the two were so different, their conduct so directly adverse, that no one can praise one without conveying a censure on the other. And those who applaud ADAMS, indirectly condemn WASHINGTON.

On the other hand, between the principles of WASHINGTON and of Mr. JEFFERSON, the most perfect resemblance exists. And those who bestowed their approbation on the former, may with consistency and propriety transfer that approbation to the latter. You have seen by the foregoing contrast, as well as by other documents, what were the leading traits of WASHINGTON's administration: the following extract from JEFFERSON's speech, will shew you what are to be the governing principles of his:—

"About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which

" comprehends every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you " ſhould underſtand what I deem the eſſential principles of our govern- " ment, and conſequently, thoſe which ought to ſhape its adminiſtra- " tion :—I will compreſs them within the narroweſt compaſs they will " bear, ſtating the general principle, but not all its limitations.

" Equal and exact juſtice to all men, of whatever ſtate or perſuaſion, " religious or political—peace, commerce and honeſt friendſhip with " all nations, entangling alliances with none—the ſupport of the ſtate " governments, in all their rights, as the moſt competent adminſtrations " for our domeſtic concerns, and the ſureſt bulwark againſt anti-repub- " lican tendencies—the preſervation of the general government in its " whole conſtitutional vigor, as the ſheet anchor of our peace at home " and ſafety abroad—a jealous care, of the right of election, by the " people—a mild and ſafe corrective of abuſes which are lopped by " the ſword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided— " abſolute acquieſcence in the deciſions of the majority, the vital prin- " ciples of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital " principle, and immediate parent of deſpotiſm—a well diſciplined mi- " litia, our beſt reliance in peace, and for the firſt moments of war, " till regulars may relieve them—the ſupremacy of the civil over the " military authority—economy in the public expenſe, that labour may " be lightly burthened—the honeſt payment of our debts, and ſacred " preſervation of the public faith—encouragement of agriculture, and " of commerce as its handmaid—the diffuſion of information, and ar- " raignment of all abuſes at the bar of public reaſon—freedom of re- " ligion—freedom of the preſs, and freedom of perſon, under the pro- " tection of the Habeas Corpus—and trial by juries impartially ſe- " lected."

From the character Mr. JEFFERSON has always ſuſtained, we have no reaſon to doubt that the above ſentiments were the ligitimate offspring of his heart ; and that he will ſtrictly adhere to the principles here announced as thoſe which " ſhall ſhape his adminiſtration." Judge, then, for yourſelves, whether he is worthy of your ſupport, or deſerving of your confidence ? And whether thoſe who calumniate and abuſe him, and condemn or miſrepreſent his meaſures, are actuated by good motives ; or whether their hearts are not *deſperately wicked, and the poiſon of adders under their lips.*

I ſhall now leave you ſeriouſly to reflect on the brief ſtatement I have made ; and your candor, love of truth, and good intention, will, I doubt not, guide your judgement to a juſt concluſion,

A Friend to Peace, Liberty, and the Conſtitution

(N. J. True American.)

Mr. JEFFERSON

Is probably the greateſt living maſter of ſtyle in the Engliſh language ; witneſs his Declaration of Independence, his Notes on Virginia, his official Correſpondence with Hammond and Genet, his Reports as

Secretary of State, his Letters to Governor Henry on the Story of Logan, his Inauguration Speech, and other political and literary performances, all which are recommended to the perusal of the learners of style and the lovers of sentiment. [*Sun*].

AN ESSAY ON NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS;
Particularly that of America;

In a letter to a Friend, written during the Administration of JOHN ADAMS.

THE United States of America have, without doubt, already acquired, by their population, a claim to a respectable grade among nations. Their situation, together with their admirable geographical divisions, insures to them innumerable advantages; advantages resulting not less from the diversity of climate, than from their extent of coast;—and many of their rivers emptying themselves into cold and tempestuous seas, afford all the means of forming skilful sailors. These advantages, whilst they augment the real importance of the states, would seem to point out the facility of creating and supporting a Naval Force:—But considering their vast distance from Europe, and the infant state of their financial resources, I very much doubt whether such a force would be productive of any considerable advantages.

Naval Forces have but too often contributed to the derangement of the finances of many states; not only by means of the enormous expences which are incurred for their support, but from the wars in which they involve their possessors:—and ought not the United States to fear the same consequences? They frequently incite to the conquest of colonies; which, however, are never acquired, nor completely established, without costing much to the mother country, either for protection, or in consequence of the quarrels to which they give rise. Nor should we forget, that when these colonies had gained sufficient strength to govern themselves, they have seldom failed in taking advantage of the first opportunity that offered, to effect a separation from the parent state; & thus, but too frequently, after having deprived her of a part of her force;—which whilst it paralizes her, takes from her the means of doing herself justice.

England would seem, when we view the condition of her financial resources, to destroy the force of what I have advanced; but even she will, in the end, furnish proofs of its justice.—From her deficiency in *original* objects of barter it it has been concluded, that because she had become a manufacturing nation, it was necessary also to become the possessor of colonies, and to have a Naval Force sufficient to protect her merchants, solicitations only for the disposal of their surplus of manufactured articles, have contrived to impress their government with an opinion, that possessing a Naval Force, it was necessary to preserve and maintain it, regardless of the enormous expences incurred by it, or the evils which it might bring upon the nation.

The United States of America,

abounding in real objects of barter, which neither England, nor indeed but few of the European nations can boaſt. it can ſcarcely be doubted that they greatly err in following European ſyſtems——in moſt of which a Navy is conſidered as an eſſential part. The merchant declares that a Navy is the rampart of a ſtate, and the nurſery of its revenue; but the farmer and the man of true diſcernment, look upon it only as the precurſer of thoſe events which change both the nature and manner of levying impoſts; and finally becomes a principal agent in converting a free government into a deſpotiſm.

The United States ought not to cheriſh eſtabliſhments which are ſo continually inciting to ambition. European nations, confined within their own boundaries, and in abſolute want of many articles of the firſt neceſſity, have been obliged to reſort to the ruinous meaſure of creating Naval Forces, in order to inſure the ſafe arrival of thoſe articles in their ports. But are the United States reduced to neceſſity?--I think not; for in every quarter we find their citizens offering an abundance of almoſt all the neceſſaries of life for ſale. Indeed, it is preſumed, on reaſonable calculation, that their extenſive territory, under a proper ſtate of cultivation, would ſupport an hundred millions of inhabitants—from which we may infer, that they have yet a long courſe to run before they will have to ſeek elſewhere for territory. They poſſeſs as I have before ſaid, almoſt every article of the firſt neceſſity. As to Sugars and other products of the Weſt Indies, which may indeed be called ſuperfluities, the wants of thoſe iſlands, together with their proximity to the U. States, will inſure a conſtant ſupply. Enjoying all theſe advantages, I conceive that it would be to the intereſt of the United States to ſeek a vent for their ſurplus produce, by inviting foreigners of every deſcription into their ports; who will be careful to bring with them only thoſe articles for which we are willing to exchange the commodities of our country. Thoſe foreigners, actuated by a ſpirit of rivalſhip for our commerce, may, it is true, be frequently engaged in war; a circumſtance which will certainly diminiſh our revenue. But then, let it be recollected, that our citizens will enjoy advantages that more than counterbalance a diminution of revenue. They will experience few of thoſe evils which are entailed by the wars incident to a different ſyſtem, and be exempted from thoſe loſſes reſulting from the tranſportation of their produce by ſea.

It is well known that China and ſeveral nations of India, command extenſive coaſts, and have many navigable rivers. Why then, have not they been tempted to enter into the Naval ſyſtem! Why have not they ſought the ſhores of Europe, and contended for the ſovereignty of thoſe ſeas which lead to it? They have timber—they have metals—they have an immenſe population, and treaſures in abundance.—But no—they have tho't it more advantageous to entice to *their* ports the Europeans, whoſe thirſt for gain has ever operated more powerfully; and to encourage the conſumption of thoſe articles only which are in affinity with their political ſyſtems, and for which their produce and manufactures will be received in exchange.

Hence it has resulted, that the nations of the East having few incitements to conquest, and no motives for rivalship on the sea—their population has been completed;—their maxims have been more closely observed, and their attachments to their governments strengthened.

(To be continued.)

To *the* EDITOR *of the* PATRIOT.

Sir,

Having but seldom opportunities to peruse the Federal Newspapers, I would thank some one of your correspondents to answer the following Queries in the next Patriot.

ENQUIRER.

—

HAS there ever been a paragraph published in any of the Federal papers which in the least approved of Mr. JEFFERSON, as President, or of either of his appointments?

Were the Editors or publishers of those papers ever known to write, publish or speak against any of the men appointed to office by Mr. ADAMS, let their conduct or principles be ever so notorious, *if Federalists?*

Have those papers ever represented to the people the conduct of the British in capturing our vessels—impressment of our Fathers, Sons and Brothers—abusing and flogging our countrymen, after plundering their defenceless ships, and otherways insulting our flag? And

Are not all the old Tories and British agents who assisted the British in the American Revolution, and who approved of *Cunningham's midnight hanging matches*, behind the barracks in New-York, now called Federalists?

For the *PATRIOT.*

THE ALARM.——No. III.

Republican Citizens of Connecticut,

IT is said the hon. WILLIAM EDMOND, Esq. has resigned his seat in Congress, consequently the freemen will be called upon to give their suffrages for a person to fill the vacancy. The Federal party have (in their way) nominated ELIZUR GOODRICH, who was recently honored by the President of the United States, with a dismissal from office, and, say they "The President does not charge Mr. Goodrich with any fault, but dismissed him to make room for a person of his own *sett.*" If the President is unacquainted with the faults of *this man*, the People are not, and it is the latter that charge him of advocating *Standing Armies —Navies—Sedition and Alien Laws —Stamp Acts—Direct-tax—the new Judiciary system*—and every other measure ever adopted by the Anglo-American party in Congress. It is true that this "*seeker of places*" kept his lips, for the most part, together, in the house, (while a member,) and the reasons for his silence were obvious, he was ever willing to speak, but was not at all times sufficiently acquainted with the point in question,—— &c. He, however, seldom neglected voting, and always with the party, detested by every true American.

Shall this man be again honored with your suffrages, Citizens?—He, whom the people through the President, have delighted to dishonor, be again elected to represent you in Congress? His conduct, certainly deserves your disapproba-

tion, if any of the unconſtitutional acts of Congreſs ever did;—he advocated thoſe acts, he endeavoured to burthen you with an army of "*ragamuffins*," he approbated the *Sedition* act, calculated to plunge the people into a ſtate of ignorance and veil the crimes of his party from the public eye. The queſtion now is, "*is he capable, is he a friend to the Conſtitution?*"—If he is, fail not to elect him;—if he is not, reaſon undoubtedly will teach you to reject him.

I am certain, and well ſatisfied, that the man who approbated the meaſures of the late adminiſtration,—who publicly declared the ſedition law to be a Conſtitutional act, is not a friend to the liberties of the American people; the real intent of the advocates of this as well as the Alien and other oppreſſive acts, were to fruſtrate the deſigns of the Republican party, and for that party to ſupport a man thus a declared enemy, cannot be reconciled with reaſon or common ſenſe. You are doubtleſs able to judge whether Mr. Goodrich is ſuch a character;—that he acknowledges himſelf to be a *Federaliſt*—that he always voted with the *Federal party*—and that he has conducted like a *Federaliſt*, I think will not be denied.

IN ſeveral of the late Federal Gazettes, there was publiſhed a liſt of 28 removals from office, made by Mr. Jefferſon, between the commencement of his Preſidency, 4th Mach laſt, and the 10th of Auguſt inſtant.—This liſt was accompanied with ſuitable lamentations, and federal denunciation of Mr. Jefferſon, for his *inhumanity*, and *hard hearted cruelty*, in depriving *ſo many* feds, good and true of the loaves and fiſhes of office, and giving them to as many vile, abominable Jacobins——Good federaliſts liſt!

Is it ſo long ſince the 4th of March laſt, and the date of your preſent lamentations, that you have totally forgotten and trace not the remembrance of the doings of your *great* and *virtuous* chief *cidevant* Preſident. Now, Braintree memory, who on the third of March laſt, an hour before midnight, and at or about 60 minutes previous to the acceſſion of his ſucceſſor, ſent into the Senate of the U. States, a ſworn liſt of about 36 nominations to office, *under his ſucceſſor*; men, whoſe political principles, conſtituting their ſole merit and pretentions to office, were avowedly hoſtile to their ſucceſſor?

Is ſuch a *notorious* act, of John Adams's ſo *ſoon* forgotten? Or, ſhall Mr. Jefferſon be condemned by all good and virtuous federaliſts, for having taken upwards of five month to remove from office, "*becauſe of their political opinions*" 28 men out of about 36, nominated by John Adams, "becauſe of their political opinions and known hoſtility to their ſucceſſor" in the laſt expiring and convulſive hour of his political exiſtence?—Shame—Shame,—Shame upon you—complaining and reviling federaliſts—in what inſtance is it, that the full meaſure of perſecution, if you deign to call it ſo, has been meted to you?——Mercy is the attribute of a republican, and to that mercy alone are you indebted, that the juſt and full meaſure of pun-

ishment has hitherto been recited to you, only in the proportion of one half—do not mock at mercy, and compel stern justice to do its office. [*Chronicle.*]

CONNECTICUT, September 4.

At the late Election of State Legislators in Rhode-Island, Republicanism again triumphed. The following gentlemen, staunch and persevering friends to our country's cause, were elected in Newport :—*Constant Taber, Caleb Green, Nathaniel Hazard, Walter Nichols, Thomas G. Pittman, Paul M. Mumford.*

The editor of the Albion, a London paper, has been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, for publishing *Extracts from President Jefferson's inaugural speech, with just comments thereon.*

CENSUS.

Population of Georgia, 168,059, including 59,699 slaves. This State has nearly doubled in ten years.

KENTUCKEY, 220,955, including 40,343 slaves ; and will be entitled to send two Representatives, in addition to her present number.

☞ The above States are in the *Majority*, and support handsomely the present Administration.——We wish there was as much "intelligence," and more *real*, and less *pretended* "virtue," in those States, who call themselves *FEDERAL*, but are in the *MINORITY.*

The President of the U. States has issued an order, dated July 29, 1801, *abolishing* NINETEEN of the offices of INSPECTORS of Surveys, appointed under the several acts of Congress for raising internal revenue. By this alteration the situation of the districts of Newhampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia and Tennesse, remain unaffected, and by a modification of the old plan of Collection of the other Districts, an annual saving of about 20,000 Dollars will be made, or near 3 per cent on the neat product of the internal revenue.

Francis I. Taney, Esq. is appointed Commercial agent for Ostend.

A letter from a gentleman of the first responsibility and best information, in the State of Delaware, says : "Our political horizon is beginning to clear. The clouds of Toryism, Ignorance, and Imposition, are gradually dispelling —and we have confident hopes of electing our candidate for governor ; & succeeding in Kent county, [heretofore federal by about 100 votes majority,] which will give us a senator to Congress.

A number of patriotic gentlemen in Vermont, are about forming themselves into a Missionary Society, for the purpose of enlightening the heathen of Connecticut.

The Missionary Society of Vermont will not send forth superannated, discarded, or defunct preachers, nor will land speculators accustomed to filch the fleece, regardless of the flock, be employed ; but as the society will have the re-

al good of the inhabitants of Connecticut deeply at heart, none will be commiſſioned but men of talents and virtue.

The Miſſionaries from Vermont will be real philanthropiſts. Men who have long had the intereſt and welfare of the great family of human beings at heart. The contraſt will be ſtriking between ſuch men and thoſe animals almoſt inſtantaneouſly from the Connecticut hot beds of political chriſtianity.

The wolves in ſheep's clothing thruſt forth by his holineſs Pope Dwight of Connecticut, get few hearers, and leſs thanks in Vermont. [*Ver. Gaz.*

Good and evil never can unite, and as well may we look for the union of *Toryiſm* with *Whigiſm* — They are diſcordant principles, which cannot exiſt together—One muſt deſtroy the other.—If Toryiſm is permitted to enter the ſanctuary of the government it may prove a leaven to the maſs, and a corruption of every thing virtuous may enſue.—With *Tories* & their *principles we declare ourſelves to be at open war*, and as well might Satan be admitted into the boſom of the Church, as that ſuch men ſhould be admitted into the confidence of a republican adminiſtration. Do we confide in our enemies? If we do not, by what rule of policy or juſtice can a *republican* juſtify a confidence in a *Tory?* Do we arm our enemies againſt ourſelves? If we do not, by what principle of right or duty can a *Whig* arm a *Tory* with an office under government? Let tories remain unmoleſted and unperſecuted as monuments of the magnanimity of republicans; but let them be kept from poſts of power or profit as monuments of our wiſdom.

(Aurora.)

Before we join in cenſuring any meaſure of government, let us be ſure that the facts, on which the cenſure is built, are rightly ſtated. There are ſo many miſconſtructions, exaggerations and miſrepreſentations, eſpecially where there happens to be, as we know there is at this day, a faction determined to make, if they cannot find, objections againſt the conſtituted authorities; that we are bound in candor and common juſtice, to receive cenſorious ſtatements with many grains of allowance.

(Indp. Chron.)

A ſhort time ſince, a faſhionable maxim with the friends of the "ruling powers" was "government can *do no wrong.*" By the ſuggeſtion of the ſame party now, it would appear government can do "*no right.*" *ibid.*

A HINT TO THE WISE.

Previous to the choice of Mr. Jefferſon, ſome high toned Federaliſts ſold out their ſtocks, in expectation that they would fall *after his election. It is ſuſpected that ſome of theſe perſons, on finding theſe ſtocks to riſe ſince, are deſirous to deſtroy the public confidence in his adminiſtration, hoping thereby that the ſtocks will fall, and that they may* purchaſe in, *at a much lower rate than they* ſold out. *We may account for a great deal of the calumny againſt Mr. Jefferſon, on this ſpeculating principle.*

ibid.